

To be Sold BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON SATURDAY next, the 23d Inst.

At 5 o'Clock

IN THE AFTERNOON

THE One Called Charney Owly situated in a hamlet near the Waltham-Tank, consisting of the following Property: three Stone & Chumam Built Houses, which generally rent at 100 Rs. per month, 52 Coconut Trees, and 32 Houses, which pay the usual Ground rent; three Wells of fine water. Ground by measurement is nearly 410 feet in breadth, and 120 in length, open to much improvement; the Premises can be seen any day between this & day of sale by enquiring at LUXIMON WITTOJEE, PURVOE or DAMAJEE RAWWARVALL; who lives on the Spot. Further Particulars to be made known at time of sale.

N. B. This Office pays annually 22½ Rupees to the Honourable Company.

Bombay, 20th July 1814.

Major William Burke

COMMANDING THE 2D BATT. 8TH REGT.

BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

HAVING taken charge of the Estate of the late SUBIDAR G. VOOR SING, the same corps deceased intestate, has lodged the proceeds (Rupees 2,130) in the Honourable Company's Treasury.

Bombay, 20th July 1814.

LIVERY STABLES.

G. HIGGS.

HAS just received from Bussorah per ALEXANDER, a few Young high cast Nedgedee Arab Horses for private sale.

Bombay, 20th July 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 20th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th JULY 1814.
Ensign J. Wamby, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Linguist in the Hindostanee Language to that Corps from the 4th Infant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

At Baroda on the 5th Inst. the Lady of Captain Henry William Sealy of the Artillery of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Surat on the morning of the 3d inst. the Lady of A. M. Dawe Esq. paymaster to H. M. 2d Battalion 56th Regt. after a short but painful illness. Her premature dissolution is deeply deplored by her afflicted Husband & will long be affectionately regretted by those who were best acquainted with her worth.

On the 4th of January last, at Ryde in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Fennell—widow of the late Colonel Charles Pemberton, formerly Commanding Officer of the 4th—under this Presidency.

On Wednesday last, the 13th Inst. Louisa Frances, the infant daughter of the late Captain Thomas Russell, of the country Service, aged 14 months.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, JULY 20, 1814.

It is impossible to peruse the various accounts, which have reached us overland, of the different movements of the hostile armies, without congratulating our countrymen and the world on the narrow escape from total failure which the magnificent plan of liberating Europe from the heart rending thralldom of a merciless tyrant has so fortunately had. Nothing now can be more manifest than that the Bavarian General Wrede was, on the one side, decidedly beaten

back, notwithstanding every effort to the contrary, from Donnemaire to Troyes, and that Marshal Blücher together with Generals Sacken and York were, on the other, forced, in spite of all their gallantry, to retreat from Meaux, & Fère-Jouarre to Châlons, and that these disasters compelled Prince Schwartzburg also to retreat. That peace was thought of for a moment, and that a conference for the suspension of hostilities absolutely took place at Lusigny. That the Allied Sovereigns made a retrograde movement, from Troyes to Chaumont sending at the same time all their heavy baggage back to Langres. That the Headquarters even of the Prince of Schwartzburg were on the 25th of February at Colombes and were to have been transferred, on the 26th, to Chaumont, but Buonaparte discontinuing his operations against the Austrian General, having his attention rivetted on the flank movement of Blücher's army, which crossing the Aube at Baudement reached la Ferte sous Jouarre on the 27th, they remained stationary.

To this gallant and successful proceeding of the Prussian Hero may, therefore, as we think, be attributed all the glorious events which have subsequently happened; for we cannot help explicitly saying we think the Emperor Francis was frightened and that it was shame which made him once more turn his army to the conflict. In face of the bright example which Prussia and Russia were setting him, and unpriest as he then was by the enemy, he could not indolently suffer his army to retreat further, and therefore it was that Prince Schwartzburg halted.

That some part of the political machinery was discomposed we feel most thoroughly assured of, else, why on the 1st of March, so immediately following these movements, was a treaty entered into renewing the solemn engagement that they (the allied sovereigns) would not lay down their arms before they should obtain the grand object of their alliance?—Why this renewal of the confederacy if doubts of fidelity did not somewhere exist?—Or was it that Austria was playing a game? Did she require to be bribed? Was the Tyrol, Flanders or Lombardy, or all the price of her return? For the sake of human nature we should hope not; yet such things have been, and Blücher, the man we have known, was advancing towards Paris when Schwartzburg was retreating from it. Was that a noble part for Austria to be acting? Had Blücher failed where could he have gone? With Buonaparte between him and them, who were retreating, he must of necessity have become a spoil to the vulture which has so long been preying on the vitals of Europe. The more in truth we consider the late occurrences the more we feel satisfied that Blücher in re-advancing took the risk upon himself, and that if he had been unsuccessful his gallant associates in arms would have left him to his fate. Thank Heaven, however, he was eminently prosperous and, being so, the Austrians returned, once more, to the charge.

Let however the motives which led to this second treaty be what they might it is perfectly clear that since the signing of it every thing has gone on as it should. Prince Schwartzburg re-took his old position on the Seine, while Blücher, who had passed the Marne at La Ferte sous Jouarre, perceiving himself to be narrowly watched and followed by Napoleon, resolved with a prudence which cannot be too much commended, and which is perfectly compatible with true valour, to retire once more on the Corps of Winzengerode and Bulow which were posted in the neighbourhood of Soissons, and by so doing avoided his former error. The propriety of this measure is best exemplified by that which resulted from it. Buonaparte, reinforced by part of the Army from Spain, and having concentrated the greater part of his other forces made a rapid movement also on that city, hoping to be sufficiently in time to cut off Blücher's communications with the two generals we just have named. In this however he failed, since they, who were coming up in order to meet and form a junction with Blücher having gallantly and warmly encountered him, (Buonaparte) at Carberry between Laon and Rheims, they sufficiently repulsed him to enable themselves to effect the object they had in view, namely that of joining Blücher, whose force being concentrated in the environs of the former place obtained the glorious advantage, over the French army, of which our readers have already been apprized.

After that Victory Buonaparte withdrew to Arcis-sur-Aube, Prince Schwartzburg kept approaching him and on the 21st of March the action between Buonaparte and the Austrians took place at Bar-sur-Aube, an account of which was sent to the German minister, at Constantinople and regarding which we candidly own we thought there was some mistake though we published it in our Extra of the 2d Inst. In that affair Buonaparte lost 1,500 men, taken prisoners, and seven pieces of cannon. He moreover found himself in a most critical situation for as Blücher was advancing by Châlons and as Prince Schwartzburg was in the neighbourhood of

Bar-sur-Aube the probability of his being enclosed between them became almost certain. He therefore, as well to guard against that untoward event as to draw the allied armies off from Paris, made a flank movement, posting himself on the 25th of March between Vitry le Francois, Joinville, and Chaumont leaving some troops on the left bank of the Marne to cover the Metropolis. By so doing our readers will perceive he altogether changed his plans since by so doing he got between the Rhine and the Allied Armies, cutting off their communications with Germany. The result however did not at all answer his expectations; he thought it would deter the allies from marching on Paris—in that hope however he was completely disappointed, having been also deceived by a manoeuvre of Prince Schwartzburg who, to encourage the belief that he was following his footsteps, detached 10,000 cavalry against him while he made a movement to effect a junction with Blücher, and which he in fact did effect on the 24th near Chalon.—The result was that on the very next day and while Buonaparte was imagining that he was drawing off the Allies they were in reality pressing on to Paris, & in their way defeated the Corps of Victor, Oudinot & Macdonald. Buonaparte of course soon became, tho' too late, acquainted with his error, he immediately hastened back by Bar-sur-Aube to Bar-sur-Seine and from thence to Troyes, endeavouring with all possible speed to regain the road to Paris, and in making this endeavour we must leave him for our latest accounts afford no clue whereby we might be enabled to trace his actions further. That his army however must have been still very considerable is but too clear. The defection of his generals and of his soldiers is nevertheless to be expected, and like Nero he may yet have found that he who once governed the world had not a friend or even a slave who, by the mere stroke of a sabre, would save him from the stern necessity of destroying himself.

Parliament met on the 1st of March and adjourned to the 21st.

Mr. Robinson who arrived in London on the 24th of February from Chatillon had, by accounts dated the 1st of March, again departed for the Continent, after having had an audience with his R. H. the Prince Regent, in which it is said he conversed with the Prince on an affair of the highest importance. It was also pretty generally reported that after long and mature deliberation in several meetings, the Cabinet of St. James's had taken the resolution of abiding by the opinion of the allied powers, respecting the re-establishment of the Bourbons on the Throne of France.

By the last advices, from the Headquarters of Lord Wellington it appeared that Ferdinand the 7th was expected every day to arrive there escorted by a French guard.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In your paper of last Wednesday, you recommended that the example of Dublin in raising a statue of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, should be followed in India, where the distinguished part of his military career commenced.

As I think it not improbable that your suggestion may at no distant period, be followed by bursts of patriotism from every well wisher of his country in India, to commemorate the consummation of that great man's labors, and the arrival of that happy period, which is now dawning on the world to heal by the blessings of peace, the wounds which war has so deeply inflicted on it, it may not perhaps be considered an unprofitable task, to endeavour to direct their right application in a manner more appropriate than by a statue to the former, or a public festival to the latter.

The Town of Bombay, which is not conspicuous for the beauty of its Buildings, is scarcely ready for the reception of splendid monuments, whether of the living or of the dead; nor have we much encouragement to subscribe to them, since the large sums raised by public contributions to the statue of the Marquis Cornwallis, Marquis Wellesley, and of Mr. Pitt, & in 1808 for a monument to the memory of the brave Captain George Hardinge, have to this moment not obtained for us one specimen of the art and genius of our native country.

I would humbly suggest therefore that whatever sums the patriotism and liberty of my countrymen may contribute, to commemorate the services of the Marquis Wellington, and the blessings of returning Peace, they may be appropriated to the institution of a Military Fund to provide for the Widows and Children of deceased Military and Marine Officers, soldiers and sailors on the Bombay Establishment and a Military Seminary for the education of all Children, whether bereaved of their parents or not.

The benefits of such an Establishment are far beyond the powers of my Pen to describe, but I am much a stranger to the feelings of the human heart, if I cannot with confidence affirm, that it would be a more acceptable homage to the noble mind of the Marquis Wellington, to be erected Palace of such an institution than to hear of his statue being raised in marble or in Brass.

The name of Lord Wellington in England will live with that of Marlborough, and if in India it should descend to posterity with that of Clive, it will live as long as there is a tongue to tell its glories or a British heart to receive their impression.

I am Sir,
your Obedient Servant
CIVILIS.

Bombay, 18th July 1814.

The following anecdote taken from the Morning Chronicle will serve to show we think that Buonaparte is not likely to meet, in the hour of distress with any very staunch support from Suchet. "It is well known that as long ago as when Buonaparte was at Dresden, a letter from Madame Suchet (at Paris) to her husband in Catalonia, was stopped by Savary, opened and sent to Buonaparte, to learn whether it should be forwarded according to the direction, because it contained some important communication about the difficulties of the French Government, in consequence of the intractable disposition, caprice and restlessness of Buonaparte." It was returned in an envelope by Caulincourt, to Savary in which Caulincourt says: "The Emperor who is at my elbow, desires that the letter may be copied and the original forwarded to Suchet. The Emperor knows him and his wife well, they are both *rant intrigants*."—This letter, with its envelope, was intercepted by Blücher, and both were forwarded to Suchet, to let him know the real opinion of the Master whom he served."

Frankfort Journals.

KIEL, 24TH JANUARY.

TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED AT KIEL ON THE 14TH OF JANUARY, BETWEEN H. M. THE KING OF DENMARK ON THE ONE PART, AND H. M. THE KING OF SWEDEN ON THE OTHER.

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

H. M. the King of Sweden and H. M. the King of Denmark equally animated with the desire of causing a happy peace to succeed to the calamities of the War which has unfortunately taken place between their Majesties, and to re-establish a good understanding between their respective States, upon a basis which shall assure its continuance for ever, have named for this purpose the following plenipotentiaries, viz.

H. M. the King of Sweden, M. le baron Gustave de Wetterstedt, Chancellor of the Court, Commandant of the Polish order of the Star, Knight of the Prussian order of the Red-eagle of the 1st class, and one of the eighteen of the Swedish academy;

And H. M. the King of Denmark, M. Edmund de Bourke, his Chamberlain, great Cross of Denmark, and Knight of the order of the white eagle;

Who after having exchanged their full powers, in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1st. There shall be for the future peace friendship and a good understanding between H. M. the King of Sweden and H. M. the King of Denmark, the high contracting parties shall use all their power to maintain a perfect harmony between themselves, their States, and their subjects, and to avoid every thing which might disturb the union so happily re-established between their Majesties.

2d. H. M. the King of Sweden having taken the determined resolution not to separate the interests of the Allies from his own, and H. M. the King of Denmark, desirous of his subjects again enjoying all the benefits of peace; this monarch having besides, by the mediation of H. R. H. the hereditary Prince of Sweden, received on the part of the Courts of Prussia and Russia the assurance of pacific intentions, in order to renew with Denmark the old relations of amity, such as they existed before the War; H. M. promises and engages in the most solemn manner, to neglect nothing on his part, which may lead to the conclusion of a speedy peace between him and their Majesties the Emperor of Russia. H. M. the King of Sweden promises on his part to make use of his mediation with the high Allies to attain as soon as possible this salutary end.

3d. H. M. the King of Denmark, in order to give a convincing proof of the desire which he has of the renewing the close relations with the high Allies of H. M. the King of Sweden, and in the firm persuasion that these powers equally desire the conclusion of a speedy peace, such as was before the commencement of hostilities, declares formally that he takes an active part with the general cause of the Allies against H. M. the Emperor Napoleon, and for that purpose he will join an auxiliary corps of Danish troops to the army of the North, commanded by H. R. H. the Prince of Sweden; the whole in consequence of, and according to the stipulations of a treaty concluded this day between H. M. the King of Denmark and H. M. the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

4th. H. M. the King of Denmark renounces for himself and his successors, irrevocably and for ever, in favour of H. M. the King of Sweden and his successors, all his rights and pretensions upon the bishopricks and foundations of Christiansand, of Bergholm, of Aggerhaun, and Dronthim, as well as upon the Nordland and Finmark, as far as the frontiers of the Russian Empire.

These bishopricks, foundations and provinces,

which form the kingdom of Norway, as well as their inhabitants, cities, ports, fortresses, villages, & the islands situated along the coast of this kingdom, with their dependances, except the Isles of Ferroe and Iceland and Greenland, in fact all the rights, prerogatives and emoluments of these countries, shall belong for the future in full sovereignty and propriety to H. M. the King of Sweden and shall form a kingdom united with his own.

For this purpose H. M. the King of Denmark engages in the most solemn manner, as well for himself as for his successors and for the whole kingdom, not to claim any pretension for the time to come, neither direct or indirect upon the Kingdom of Norway, nor upon its bishopricks, foundations, Isles, or other territory, by virtue of this renunciation, all the inhabitants are absolved from the oath of fidelity that they have taken to the King and to the crown of Denmark.

5th. H. M. the King of Sweden engages also on his part, in the most formal manner, to cause the inhabitants of the kingdom of Norway to enjoy for the time to come all the laws, liberties, rights and privileges actually existing.

The whole debt of the Danish monarchy bearing upon the kingdom of Norway as well as upon the other parts of the kingdom, H. M. the King of Sweden engages, in quality of sovereign of Norway, to charge himself with a part of this debt, proportioned to the population and to the revenues of Norway.

By the public debt it is to be understood that which has been contracted by the Danish Government, as well abroad as within its states. The latter consists of the Royal and state obligations, bank notes and other papers issued by the authority of the King, and which are now in circulation in the two kingdoms.

The exact amount of this debt, to the 1st of January 1814, shall be determined by commissioners named for that purpose by the two Governments, and calculated, according to an exact division, upon the population and the revenues of the kingdoms of Norway and Denmark. These commissioners shall assemble at Copenhagen within a month after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and shall finish their labour as soon as possible, so that it shall be finished at furthest in the course of this year. It is understood that H. M. the King of Sweden shall not be in any debt contracted by Denmark, other than the preceding, of which all the states of that kingdom had guaranteed the redemption, until the cession of Norway.

7th. H. M. the King of Sweden renounces irrevocably and for ever, as well for himself as for his successors, in favor of H. M. the King of Denmark and his successors, all rights and pretensions upon the Duchy of Swedish Pomerania, and the principality of the Island of Rugen.

These provinces with their inhabitants, cities, ports, fortresses, villages, and islands, their dependances, prerogatives, rights and emoluments, shall belong for the future in full propriety to the crown of Denmark, and shall be incorporated with that kingdom.

For this end H. M. the King of Sweden premises and engages in the most formal manner, as well in his own name as in that of his successors, and of the whole kingdom of Sweden, never to claim any pretension, direct or indirect, upon the said provinces, islands or territory, by virtue of this engagement, and of the above said renunciation, their inhabitants are absolved from their oath of fidelity which they have taken to the crown and to the King of Sweden.

8th. H. M. the King of Denmark also solemnly engages to secure to the inhabitants of Swedish Pomerania, of the Isle of Rugen, and of their dependances, the maintenance of their laws, their rights, liberties, and privileges, such as at present exist, and have been fixed in the acts of 1810 and 1812.

The paper money of Sweden never having had currency in Swedish Pomerania, H. M. the King of Denmark promises to make no change of this system without the consent and participation of the states of the country.

9th. H. M. the King of Sweden having, by Art. 6 of a treaty of alliance concluded on the 3d of March 1813, with H. M. the King of Great Britain and Ireland, engaged to cede for 20 years, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, to the subjects of H. B. M. the port of Stralsund as a place of deposit for all colonial merchandize and the articles of manufactures brought in English and Swedish vessels, either from England or the colonies, and levying the duty of one per. cent. upon the value of the merchandize on entering and departing; H. Danish M. in quality of Sovereign of Swedish Pomerania, promises to fulfil this engagement, and to renew it in the treaty that he is concluding with Great Britain.

10th. The public debt, contracted by the chamber of finance of Swedish Pomerania, remains at the charge of H. M. the King of Denmark as sovereign of that Duchy; and H. M. takes upon himself the execution of the stipulations concluded for the redemption of that debt.

11th. H. M. the King of Denmark acknowledges the donations that H. M. the King of Sweden has made up to the present time, to the domains or revenues of Swedish Pomerania and of the Isle of Rugen, and which amount annually to the sum of 43,000 current crowns of Pomerania. H. M. engages also to leave the

proprietors of these donations in the full & peaceable enjoyment of their goods rights and revenues, so that they may dispose of them at their will, as to the products, selling them or alienating them without experiencing any difficulty, and without being obliged to pay any taxes or other charges, under any denomination whatever.

It is understood between the two high contracting powers, that all the conditions fixed hereafter, in Art. 20, with respect to the sale of private property, are also applicable to all those who may desire to quit the states of the one or other power, as well as to all the donors who did not inhabit Swedish Pomerania or the Isle of Rugen. These shall preserve their donations as well as other private property.

12th. H. M. the King of Sweden and H. M. the King of Denmark mutually engage never to keep from their primitive destinations any monies bestowed upon establishments of beneficence or public utility in the countries that they have acquired by the present treaty, that is the kingdom of Norway, and of Swedish Pomerania with their dependances.

H. M. the King of Sweden promises, by virtue of this convention, to preserve the university established in Norway, and H. M. the King of Denmark that of Grietwald.

The entertainment of the public functionaries as well in Norway as in Pomerania, shall be at the charge of the power become proprietor of these countries counting from the day of taking possession.

The pensioners shall keep, without any retrenchment or change, the pensions which have been granted them by their ancient Government.

13th. H. M. the King of Sweden desirous to contribute as much as possible, and as much as in him lies, in order that H. M. the King of Denmark may receive some indemnities for the cession of the kingdom of Norway, of which intention H. M. the King of Sweden has already given an authentic proof by the cession of Swedish Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen, this monarch will employ all his credit with the allies to obtain besides a General peace indemnity proportioned to the cession of the kingdom of Norway.

14. Immediately after the signature of the present treaty, information of it shall be communicated with all possible celerity to the Generals of the armies, in order that hostilities cease on both sides by Sea and by Land. Whatsoever shall happen in the mean time shall be considered as not having taken place, and shall have no influence upon the present treaty. Whatsoever shall be taken during this time shall be faithfully restored.

15.—The high contracting parties have expressly agreed that from the time of signing the present treaty, all the contributions, requisitions and provisions of every kind, under what denomination soever, shall cease to have effect, and that the payment shall not be pursued of those which have been previously imposed. It is equally to be understood that all properties which have been sequestered in the provinces occupied by the army of the north of Germany, shall be restored to the proprietors. The vessels and their cargoes are excepted, belonging to the subjects of H. M. the King of Sweden or of his allies, and which have been brought in to the ports of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; they shall remain with their present proprietors, who shall at their will freely dispose of them.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides, furnished with full powers from the two Sovereigns, and who shall be charged with executing immediately after the signature of the present treaty, the delivery of the strong places and of the ceded countries, according to the stipulations of the art. 4th and 7th, as well as the evacuation of the countries belonging to H. M. the King of Denmark, and occupied by the troops of the army of the north of Germany. These commissioners shall amicably understand each other upon all points which may not be here specified.

To serve as a base and regulation relative to the full powers and conduct of the said commissioners, the two high contracting parties have fixed upon the following:—1. The Duchy of Schleswig, comprising therein the fortress of Fredericopolis, shall be evacuated by the allied troops immediately after the signature of the present treaty.

2. From that moment the allied troops with the exception of those which are destined for the blockade of Hamburg, shall evacuate the Duchy of Holstein, so that immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, the allied troops shall quit the whole Duchy, which shall be occupied by those of the King of Denmark.

3. The fortress of Gluckstadt shall be evacuated and restored to the troops of H. M. the King of Denmark immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

4. In consequence of the relations of amity re-established between the two powers, the Swedish troops which shall remain in the Duchy of Holstein, until its complete evacuation, shall pay for what shall be furnished for their entertainment, according to a particular convention which shall be concluded to that effect with the Danish authorities. These shall be held to give to the troops such assistance as they shall need; and to procure for them that which shall be necessary for their entertainment; but on the contrary the troops shall not be authorized to make any requisitions of any kind whatsoever.

5. Immediately after the signature of the present treaty, the Swedish troops shall enter Norway, and shall occupy its strong places, H. M. the King of Denmark engages to give the necessary orders to this effect, according to the regulation in the following article.

6. The Swedish troops shall deliver Swedish Pomerania, and the Isle of Rugen to the troops of H. M. the King of Denmark as soon as the fortresses of Fredericshall, Koenigsberger, Fredericstad and Aggerhusen in Norway shall have been occupied by the Swedish troops.

7. The prisoners made by the two powers shall be reciprocally set at liberty without regard to the difference of number. They shall be all conducted as soon as possible upon one or several points of their respective frontiers, the Swedish with whom they were prisoners shall procure them safe conveyances which ought to result from the re-establishment of the relations of good neighbourhood and shall furnish the expenses of their journey to the place where they shall be exchanged. The two governments guarantee the debts which the prisoners may have made during their captivity. The accounts of them shall be sent within two months after the signature of the treaty, and they shall be paid as soon as possible.

8.—The sequestration placed upon the goods & property of the respective subjects of the two sovereigns, as well as the embargo upon the vessels of the two nations since the declaration of the war, shall cease from the moment of the ratification of the treaty. From that time all the affairs pending at the courts of justice concerning the rights and pretensions of subjects, which have been interrupted by the war, shall resume their ordinary course.

9.—H. M. the King of Sweden renounces in favor of H. M. the King of Denmark all right upon the Swedish vessels and their cargoes, which have been taken by Danish Cruisers since the peace of Yenköping to the conclusion of the present treaty.

20.—The Norwegians who are in Denmark, and the Danes who are in Norway, as well as the Pomeranians who are in Sweden, and the Swedes who are in Pomerania, shall be at liberty to return to their country, and to dispose of their moveable and immovable property without paying any tax, duty or assessment whatever. The subjects of the two powers who are domiciliated in Denmark or in Norway, shall have, during the 6 first years which shall follow the exchange of the ratification of the treaty, the liberty of changing their abode at their will, and they shall only be held to sell or alienate their property in the mean time, to subjects of the power they are desirous of leaving.

It shall be equally permitted to the subjects of the two powers settled in Sweden or in Pomerania and in the Isle of Rugen to change their abode within the same time and in the same conditions as above.

The goods of those who, at the expiration of the above said time, shall not have complied with these dispositions, shall be put up to auction, and sold by a public officer, who shall remit to the proprietor the product of the sale.

During these 6 years it shall be free for each to dispose of his property at his pleasure, the free enjoyment of which is formally guaranteed to him. The proprietors as well as their agents shall freely travel from one state to the other, to attend to their affairs without their privileges, as subjects of the one or other power, suffering any thing.

21.—The pieces relative to the domains, the archives and other public or private documents, the plans and charts of fortresses, cities and countries, that their Majesties have reciprocally ceded by the present treaty, comprising the maps and papers which belong to the surveying department, shall be reciprocally exchanged without the smallest exception or reserve by the Swedish and Danish commissioners named for this purpose, within 6 months, or if that be not possible, at latest in a year.

22.—The public or private debts, contracted by the Pomeranians in Sweden, or by the Swedes in Pomerania, or by the Norwegians in Denmark, or by the Danes in Norway, shall be redeemed according to the conditions and terms stipulated for this end.

23.—As the countries united by virtue of the present treaty with Denmark and Sweden, have near commercial relations with the mother country, that the neighbourhood, the reciprocal wants and old habits have rendered indispensable, the two powers who desire to secure these relations for the respective benefit of their subjects, agree without delay to conclude a treaty of commerce between the two states. Until then, it is understood that during the term of a year after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, the commercial relations which at present exist between Denmark and Norway on the one part, and Sweden and Pomerania on the other, shall be preserved.

24.—All the effects of what nature, or under what denomination soever, which belong to the Swedish army actually on the continent, and which are in Swedish Pomerania, and in the Isle of Rugen, shall be freely transported into Sweden without being subject to any duty on departing, or any other tax whatever. The artillery and other military effects which belong to the fortress of Stralsund, and to the other strong places of Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen, shall remain in their present state, and shall be delivered to H. M. the King of Denmark. The vessels of war or packet boats, which belong to the Danish or Swedish marine shall, as soon as the season will permit it, leave without any obstacle the ports of Noitway and Pomerania. The two powers equally agree to leave open during the continuance of the present war, and until the return of the Swedish army from the continent into Sweden, the communications by Swedish Pomerania, and the Isle of Rugen, for couriers, posts, troops, convoys, and military transports of all kinds. H. M. the King of Sweden engages to reimburse all the expences which these passages may occasion.

25.—The 6th art of the treaty of Yenköping concerning the course of the posts is annulled, the respective relations in regard to that respecting by the cession of Norway.

26.—Every one having public employment in Norway either Norwegian or Dane, shall obtain

his dismissal, if he demand it within a year of the ratification of the present treaty. It shall be the same with those Norwegians who may be placed in Denmark; they shall not be exposed to any reproach on this account.

The conditions of this article shall be equally applicable to placed in Pomerania whether Swedes or Pomeranians.

29.—The treaties of peace which have been concluded between the predecessors of their Swedish and Danish Majesties, or those of Copenhagen of the 2nd of May 1662, of Stockholm of the 3d June and of Fredericshall of the 3d of July 1720, as well as that which was signed at Yenköping of the 10th December 1809 are re-established by the present article in their form and tenor, and restored to vigour in as much as they be not opposed to the stipulations of the present treaty.

28.—The ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged at Copenhagen within four weeks from the day of the signature, or sooner, if it may be done.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, have by virtue of our full reciprocal powers, put to the present treaty our signature and seals.

Done at Kiel, the 14th January 1814.
The baron DE WETTERSTEDT.
EDMUND BOURKE.

SEPERATE ARTICLE.

H. M. the King of Denmark reckoning with the most entire confidence on the mediation of their Majesties the Kings of Sweden and the King of Great Britain, to re-establish as soon as possible all the relations of amity & of good understanding between him and their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, agrees to the provisionary cessation of hostilities against those powers, as allies of Sweden and of Great Britain. All the prizes taken after the signature of the treaty shall be returned on each side.

The present separate article has the same force as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty signed today, and it shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith of which &c.
Done at Kiel, 14th January 1814.
The baron DE WETTERSTEDT.
EDMUND BOURKE.

LONDON, 8th MARCH 1814.

At 2 o'clock yesterday His Excellency Count de Metternich, Austrian Ambassador, was presented to his Royal Highness the Regent by Lord Liverpool, and delivered his Credentials, which he received very graciously.

Parliament had assembled last month, by a message from the Queen, and had adjourned till the 21st.

Marshal Soult had quitted the Adour and retreated upon Toulouse, the greatest part of his army. The Port of St. Jean Pied de Port was abandoned. Suchet had also quitted Catalonia having left garrisons at Barcelona and other Fortresses.

By advices from Holland the Court of Byland is on the point of setting off for this country on a particular mission. It is said he is charged with a commission to ask the hand of His Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales for the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

PARIS THE 6th MARCH.

Since the 28th February. No official Bulletin, has been published, that which was published to day announces shortly that the Emperor had his head quarters on the 5th at Bery-au-bac and that General Corbineau had entered Rheims the same day. The Emperor was to have entered Fismes where he was on the 6th from whence he published the two following decrees.

Imperial Head Quarters at Fismes, 5th March. Napoleon &c. Taking into consideration that the Enemy's Generals have declared that they will shoot all the inhabitants who are found in arms. We have decreed and do decree as follows.

1st. Every Frenchman is not only authorized to take up arms, but they are called upon to do so. To sound the Toxin when the sound of cannon shall announce to them the approach of our Troops. To assemble to cut down the wood and Bridges Break up the roads and to fall upon the flank and rear of the Enemy.

Every Frenchman that is taken by the Enemy and put to death, shall be immediately revenged by the death of an Enemy's prisoner.

Napoleon &c. Considering that the Inhabitants of Towns and Villages, indignant at the horrors committed by the Enemy principally by the Russians and Cossacs, by 10 arms inspired by just sentiment of national honor to arrest the Enemy's Troops, intercept the Convoys and do them all the injury in their power, but have been in some places prevented by the Mayors or other Magistrates We have decreed and do decree.

That all Mayors Functionaries and other inhabitants who, instead of exciting the patriotic ardor of the people—restrain and prevent the inhabitants from a lawful defence—shall be considered as Traitors and treated as such.

FRANCFORT, 17th MARCH.
NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

Head quarters Troyes 6th March. The 5th and 6th Corps D'Armée followed the enemy to day, step by step, who is retiring upon Nogent. The body of the advanced guard of the 5th Corps was to day, very early, already beyond Trainel, whence it is directed by St. Martin, upon Nogent, because all the forces of the enemy against us have taken that direction.

H. M. the prince Royal of Wirtemberg has, in consequence of instructions which he had received, pushed on as far as Schöyren today.

without finding an enemy before him. He will today occupy that city with the infantry where ours were yesterday received with demonstrations of joy. The body of his troops continue between Villeneuve l'Archevêque and Sens.

Whilst the greatest part of the enemy's army which followed the movements of our principal Army, took the great road from Troyes to Bar-sur-Aube, one column of the enemy under the orders of Marshal Macdonald advanced by Bar-sur-Seine upon la Ferté.

The 3d Corps d'Armée, commanded by the General Artillery count Guilay, which retired by that road, after the brilliant action of Bar-sur-Aube immediately resumed the offensive the next day, and in concert with the 4th Corps, under the orders of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, drove, on the 28th February and the 1st and 2d of March, the enemy from his positions at la Ferté and Bar-sur-Seine, and forced him to retreat. On these events, the accounts below were received from the general of Artillery count Guilay.

On the 28th February, the Corps of Marshal Macdonald was in a very advantageous position, and could not be attacked in front upon the heights of la Ferté. The General of Artillery count Guilay therefore gave orders to F. M. L. Fresnel to occupy the attention of the enemy by a false attack in front, whilst he, at the head of 3 brigades and his cavalry, endeavoured to turn the right flank of the enemy. The Russian general Serlavin, who had engaged to cooperate in this expedition, joined with this cavalry the three brigades.

The great round that was obliged to be made to turn the enemy, and the difficulties of the ground, rendered the march of the troops so difficult that they could not arrive at their destination till an hour after noon. The brigade of Czolich began the attack without firing a shot. It carried by assault the bridge of Silvarouira which was barricaded. The barricades were torn away, and the whole column, infantry and cavalry, defied under the hottest fire from the enemy. The troops had hardly got over the Aube when in spite of the fire of case shot, and the hottest fire of musquetry, they carried the heights occupied by the enemy. They attacked his masses with intrepidity. The action had hardly lasted an hour when the enemy found himself forced to abandon every where his advantageous position for while the General of Artillery count Guilay was attacking with the three brigades the heights of la Ferté, the F. M. L. Fresnel had by a well directed fire from front, forced the broken bridge of la Ferté, and by means of some beams passed over a part of his troops to the other side, who supported the attack of the general of Artillery.

The general Serlavin followed the enemy who was every where forced to give way, took from him several hundreds of prisoners, and drove him by the village of Villers as far as the wood, where the night obliged him to give up the pursuit; among the number of prisoners are Captain Larche, all the staff of general Grundler, and Captain Angeliou of the national guard of the north.

The next day the 1st March, the body of the 3d Corps d'Armée occupied Loches and Essoyes, and the advanced guard pushed on to Gye & Celles.

The enemy withdrew that day to Bar-Sur-Seine.

On the 2d the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg attacked him with the 4th corps d'Armée on his left flank, while the 3d attacked him in front and on his right flank. The brigade Weiss gained, by a brilliant attack, the heights which command Bar-sur-Seine, while the division Fresnel passed at Celles the bridge upon the Ource, which the enemy had destroyed, and which was repaired that night, and advanced to that place.

The bridge of the Ource, which the enemy had destroyed, was taken with short resistance, and the bridge was repaired that night. The enemy's column which was in front, under the protection of the artillery, into the town, the avenues of which were defended by the neighbouring heights, and the enemy occupied in force.

The general of artillery therefore ordered two battalions to carry these heights. The enemy did not wait the attack, but retired into the town, against which the attack, more concentrated, was then directed. Our well directed fire soon silenced the enemy's artillery. The gates were closed. A hundred volunteers passed through the openings; their example was followed by the columns of attack, and the enemy was driven from the town.

Marshal Angereau, after having drawn considerable reinforcements from the Spanish army of Marshal Suchet, had resumed the offensive, with his superior forces, against the corps of F. M. L. Count Bubna, who, agreeable to his instructions, retired upon the road to Geneva. To cause a diversion, and to threaten the flank and rear of the enemy in case he did not quickly retire, the F. M. L. Bianchi was detached from the grand army with a numerous corps by Dijon towards the south. He arrived on the 4th of this month with the centre column at Seurre. F. M. L. Wimpfen with the left column has entered Villette; his advanced guard has pushed on to Villers Robert. The column of the right wing has already reached Châlons-Sur-Saône, where it remains till the other columns are arrived to the same height as it is. The light division was that day with

the body at Mervans, and had pushed on as far as Louhans.

This afternoon a Courier passed through here on his way to Berlin according to his report, Marshal Blucher had completely beaten, on the 10th, Marshal Ney; had taken from him 52 pieces of Cannon, and made 14,000 prisoners. The head-quarters of H. H. the Prince of Schwarzenberg was to be transferred to Bray. The whole army continues to advance.

GENEVA, — MARCH 10.

For 8 or 10 days past, there has been fighting without interruption in the neighbourhood of our city. These combats, although murderous, have not been decisive. The enemy summoned Geneva, but we have answered him in the negative. Reinforcements are advancing by forced marches, and it appears that now the danger is over. According to the accounts which we have received, the Austrian Colonel Count de Linanges entered Lons-le-Saunier, on the 7th; he goes by St. Amour to Bourg. He is followed upon the same road by the corps of general of Cavalry Prince de Hesse-Hombourg, while F. M. L. Bianchi is advancing, descending the Saône by Tournus upon Mâcon. In conformity with these movements F. M. L. Count de Bubna has sent a column into the mountains of Bonneville; it goes thence upon Annecy and threatens to cut off from the enemy the road by the bridge of Rumilly. By means of these operations our city will be delivered.

MADRID, 5th FEBRUARY.
DECREES.

The Cortes desirous in the present crisis of Europe, to give a public testimony of inviolable attachment towards their allies, of affection and confidence to the Spanish nation, and to defeat the arts that Napoleon may put in practice in the present circumstances, to introduce his pernicious influence into Spain, to trouble our relations with the friendly powers, and sow discord between the people and their legitimate sovereign, Ferdinand VII. Have decreed and do decree.

Art 1st. Agreeable to the decree passed by the general and extraordinary assembly of the Cortes on the 1st January 1811, which shall be again sent to the generals and provincial authorities, the king shall not be acknowledged free, nor obeyed as such, until the time that in the bosom of the national congress, he shall have taken the oath prescribed by article 173 of the constitution.

2d. As soon as the generals commanding upon the frontiers shall have received certain news of the near arrival of the King, they shall dispatch an extraordinary Courier to Government, in order to give it information of the arrival of H. M. of the refuge which attend him, of the foreign or national troops which may escort him, and of other important circumstances of that nature. The Government will submit without delay this information to the Cortes.

3d. The Regency shall make all the necessary preparations, and shall provide the Generals with the necessary orders in order that the king, on his approach from the frontiers, may receive a copy of this decree, with a letter from the Regency, tending to inform H. M. of the situation of the nation, of its courageous efforts, and of the resolution of the Cortes to preserve the independence of the nation and the liberty of the monarchy.

4th. No armed force shall accompany the King into the kingdom; and in case any such shall attempt to force our frontiers on the line of the armies it shall be repulsed agreeably to the laws of war.

5th. In case that the armed force that may accompany the king, should be composed of Spaniards, the generals shall follow the instructions which they have received from Government, whose duty it is to reconcile the order and security of the state with the pity and assistance due to those who have the misfortune to be made prisoners.

6th. The General who shall have the honor of receiving the king will give him a detachment of troops according to the respect due to his high dignity and his Royal person.

7th. No foreigner shall accompany the king not even in the quality of a Servant.

8th. Any Spaniard who shall have received from Napoleon or from his brother Joseph, employments, pensions, marks of honor, &c. &c. shall not accompany the King as a servant nor in any other capacity; it is the same with those who have followed the French in their retreat.

9th. It is left with the Regency to fix the route which the king shall take from the frontiers till his arrival in this Capital, in order to prepare every thing which concerns the service of H. M. and to render him all the testimonies of respect and love which are due to him.

10th. The president of the regency is authorized by this decree, immediately that he shall have certain information of the arrival of the king upon the frontiers of the Spanish dominions, to go to receive H. M. so that he may proceed to meet him with a suitable escort and accompany him into this capital.

11th. The president of the regency will present to H. M. a copy of the constitution of the monarchy, in order that H. M. informed of its contents, after mature deliberation and with full liberty, may take the oath prescribed by the constitution.

12. Immediately that the king shall have arrived in the Capital, he shall then come to take the oath, with regard to which all the cere-

monies and solemnities prescribed by the regulation of the Cortes shall be observed.

13th. After taking the oath prescribed by the constitution, thirty members of the Cortes among whom the two secretaries shall accompany H. M. to the Palace, where the regency, assembled in the required form shall deliver up the Government to H. M. conformably to the constitution and to Art 2. of the decree of the 4th September 1813. The deputation will then return to the Cortes to report the execution of its mission, of which a minute shall be made in the register of the Cortes.

The same day the Cortes shall issue a decree with the usual solemnities, informing the nation, that by virtue of his oath, the king has been constitutionally placed upon the throne. This decree, after having been read by the Cortes, shall be sent to the king by a deputation composed as under, in order that it be published with the same formalities as other decrees, conformably to the contents of Art. 176 of the interior regulations of the Cortes.

The Regency of the kingdom will take the necessary measures that this decree be carried into effect, printed, posted, and published.

TREATY OF VALENCAY.

His Catholic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy &c. &c. equally animated with the desire of putting an end to hostilities and of concluding a definitive treaty of Peace between the two Powers, have named as plenipotentiaries for that purpose.

His Majesty Don Ferdinand, Don Michel de Carvajal, Duke of St. Charles, Count of Puerto, grand hereditary master of the posts of the Indies, grandee of Spain of the 1st class, Major Domo, Major of His Catholic Majesty, Lieutenant General of the armies, Gentleman of the chamber in ordinary, grand Cross and Commander of different orders &c. &c. &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor and King, M. Antoine René Charles Mathurin, Count Laforest, member of his council of state, grand Officer of the legion of honour, grand Cross of the order of the reunion.

Who, after exchanging their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

Article 1st. There shall be, in future and from the date of the ratification of the present treaty, peace and amity between His Majesty Ferdinand and the 7th and His Majesty the Emperor and King and their successor.

2d. All hostilities as well on land as at Sea, shall cease between the two Nations, namely in their continental possessions in Europe immediately after the exchange of ratifications, fifteen days after in the Seas which border on the coasts of Europe & of Africa on this side of the Equator; forty days after the exchange in the countries and Seas of Africa and America on the other side of the Equator, and three months after in the countries and Seas situated to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

3d. His Majesty the Emperor and King acknowledges Don Ferdinand and his successors, according to the right of inheritance, established by the fundamental laws of Spain, as King of Spain and the Indies.

4th. His Majesty the Emperor and King acknowledges the integrity of the territory of Spain as it existed before the present war.

5th. The provinces and places now occupied by the French troops shall be restored in the state in which they shall be found, to the Governors and Spanish troops who shall be sent by the King.

6th. His Majesty King Ferdinand engages, to maintain the integrity of the Spanish territory, the Islands, places and presidencies adjacent, and especially of Mahon and of Ceuta. He engages that they shall be evacuated by the British Governors and troops.

7th. A Military convention shall be concluded between a Spanish and a French commissary, in order that the evacuation of the Spanish provinces, occupied by the French or English, shall be simultaneously carried into effect.

8th. His Catholic Majesty and the Emperor and King reciprocally engage themselves to maintain the independence of their maritime rights, such as were stipulated in the treaty of Utrecht, and such as the two nations had maintained until 1792.

9th. All the Spaniards who have been attached to King Joseph, and who have served or followed him shall return to the honours, rights and prerogatives which they before enjoyed. All the benefits of which they have been deprived shall be restored to them. Those who are desirous of remaining out of Spain, shall have a term of ten years to sell their goods and to make all their necessary arrangements. Their rights to successions which will revert in their favor, shall be preserved to them and they may enjoy their benefits and dispose of them without being liable to the alien or any other tax.

10th. All moveable or immovable property in Spain, belonging to Frenchmen or Italians shall be restored to them, as they were enjoyed before the war. All sequestrated or confiscated Spanish property in France or in Italy, shall be equally restored. Commissaries shall be appointed on both sides to determine all disputes that may exist, or may arise between the French, Italians and Spaniards, whether for the discussion of concerns previous to the war, or those that have since occurred.

11th. The Prisoners made on both sides shall be given up whether they may be found in depots or in any other places, even if they have taken

service, unless they declare before a commissary of their nation, immediately after the peace, that they are willing to remain in the service of the power in which they may be found.

12th. The garrison of Pampeluna, the prisoners taken at Cadix, at Coruna, in the Mediterranean and those of every other depot, which shall have been delivered to the English shall also be restored, whether they may be found in Spain, or may have been sent to America or to England.

13th. His Majesty Ferdinand the 7th, engages to pay to King Charles the 4th and to the Queen his spouse, an annual sum of 30 millions of rials which shall be discharged regularly every three months. At the death of the King 2 millions of francs shall form the dower of the Queen. All the Spaniards in their service shall have leave to reside out of the Spanish territory wherever their Majesties shall judge proper.

14th. There shall be concluded a commercial treaty between the two powers, and until its conclusion the commercial relations shall be on the same footing as before the war of 1792.

15th. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Paris within a month, or earlier if possible.

Done and Signed at Valencay the 18th December 1813.

DUKE OF SAINT CHARLES
COUNT LAFOREST
JOSEPH LUYANDO

(True Copy)

English Extracts.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE REGENT AT BELVOIR CASTLE.

GRANTHAM, MONDAY JAN. 3. — His Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at the splendid mansion of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir Castle, at four o'clock yesterday, under a salute of 21 guns, planted on the walls of the mansion. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who left London at four in the morning, arrived in half an hour after His Royal Brother, accompanied by the Hon. B. Craven. An immense number of people had assembled at Granttham to congratulate the illustrious Personages on their visit to the North, but their Royal Highnesses went the nearer road to the Castle by Denton, where from two to three hundred horse men, composed of the gentry and yeomanry of the county, had assembled to welcome the Prince Regent to Belvoir. On the arrival of the Prince the air was rent with a general burst of loyal enthusiasm. Many females, wives and daughters of the tenantry of the House of Rutland, well mounted, joined in the cavalcade, & the whole dashed on at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Many were unable to keep pace with the Regent's carriage. As the illustrious Visitor alighted from his carriage, he was received by the Noble Host of the castle, who presented him with the keys thereof, and at the same time a royal salute of 21 guns was fired, which, together with the cheerings and huzzas of the company assembled, had a most inspiring effect.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York was received with the like testimonials of respect. At eight in the evening another salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honour of the illustrious visitors. This day the Royal Party, accompanied by the nobility present, have inspected the castle and domains, which are equal in beauty to any in the world, and they expressed their high satisfaction at the treat. This day the infant Marquis of Granby, heir to the noble house of Rutland, will be baptized, and it will be a day not easily erased from the memory of the surrounding country; for whilst the illustrious visitors are enjoying the festivities with the patrician bands, the tenantry and surrounding country will have a reciprocity of enjoyment in the style of old English hospitality; so that every heart, from the dignified visitor to the plebeian peasant, will be gladdened in well-arranged dispositions for rational festivity and rejoicings.

Mr. Chaplin, the county Member, and Mr. Belgrave, Deputy Major, with part of the Corporation of Stamford, presented a congratulatory address to the Prince Regent, at Cottesmore, which his Royal Highness received with his usual dignified and affable deportment, and was pleased to return a gracious answer.

His Royal Highness spent one day at Apthorpe, and from Thursday till Sunday he remained at the Earl of Lonsdale's, at Cottesmore. There were at his Lordship's, the Marquis of Exeter, Lords Winchelsea and Westmoreland, Viscount Howther, Lord Robert Manners, Sir Gerard Noel, General Grosvenor, Mr. Croker, &c. The Prince rode out every day, and was in excellent health and spirits.

FESTIVITIES AT BELVOIR CASTLE.

BELVOIR, TUESDAY, JAN. 4. — It was with much persuasion and difficulty that the numerous assemblage of persons were prevailed on to desert from taking the horses of the Prince Regent from his carriage, at the hill ascending the castle, which, from the pressure, would have most likely caused accident on the declivity. His Grace the Duke of Rutland received the Prince Regent at the door of the Castle, but the key of Staunton tower, made of gold, and of exquisite workmanship, was delivered to the illustrious guest in the drawingroom, soon after his arrival, on a cushion of crimson velvet, by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, by etiquette of the following order:—The chief strong hold of the castle is an out-work denunced called Staunton tower; the command of which is held by the family of that name, in the manor

of Stanton, Nottinghamshire, by tenure of castle guard, by which they were, anciently required to appear with soldiers for the defence of this strong post, in case of danger, or, if required, to be called upon by the Lord of the Castle. It has been the custom, when any of the Royal Family honoured Belvoir Castle with their presence, for the chief of the Stanton family personally to appear and present the key of the strong hold to such distinguished personage. This ceremony was performed by the Reverend Doctor, by virtue of his tenure, with an appropriate speech, in which the Prince Regent returned a most gracious reply.

This day of festivity on occasion of the baptism of the infant Marquis, was also the birth day of the Noble Host, the Duke of Rutland, who attained his 35th year. It was ushered in by peals from church steeples in all the district, and at noon 15 guns were fired from the castle, in honour of this event, instead of 36, as was usual, but which was dispensed with in honour to the 21 guns fired on occasion of the arrival of the illustrious guests. His Royal Highness rode again round the domains amidst the cheers of all, and the Duke of York took the diversion of shooting.

The baptismal ceremony of the infant Marquis (who, to use the phrase of a nurse, "is as fine a little fellow of four months old as ever was seen"), took place at six o'clock in the evening. The sponsors were—

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, }
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, } in Person,
Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Rutland, Proxy
for her Majesty the Queen.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at the Castle early in the morning; and he performed the baptismal ceremony with solemnity and graceful expression, assisted by the Rev. John Thornton, Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, who made the responses. The religious ceremony was performed in the great gallery, which formed, in this instance, a part of the chapel, in the presence of the whole of the Nobles and Gentry who are on a visit to the Castle; amongst whom are the following:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Westmorland, Lord Lowther, Lord Robert Manners, Lord Alvanley, Lord Brownlow, Hon. B. Caven, Bishop of Ely, Rev. Dr. Stanton, Rev. John Thornton, General Turner, Grosvenor, Manners, Messrs. Forrester, Norman &c.; Lady Elizabeth Norman, Lady Caroline Forrester, Lady Welby, Hon. Miss B. Percival, Miss Percival, &c. &c.

A discharge of fifteen cannon from the Castle announced the event. The Noble party soon after sat down to dinner. At Belvoir Castle all partake of the festivities, for although the doors are not immediately thrown open to admit improper persons, yet the tenantry and persons of respectability have access thereto; and such is the affability and condescending amiable manners of her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, that her whole suite of rooms are open for the inspection of all ranks, and even the curiosity of seeing the young Marquis is accorded to. Her Grace even left her rooms this day when company were entering, with pleasing condescension. Mr. Douglas, the Duke's butler, entertained the tenantry with an oval cistern of strong punch, containing 50 gallons; when the tenantry drank—"Long life to the young Marquis." Many returns of the day to the Duke, and "God preserve our Noble Prince Regent."

THE WEATHER.

When our Paper was put to press only two Mails had been delivered; Brighton and Portsmouth.—We have received only one post letter. Such an interruption of the communication between the Metropolis and the different towns in England has not occurred in the memory of man.

The Leeds Mail due yesterday arrived this morning; it was six hours between Barnet and London, a distance of only eleven miles. The few letters received by the Brighton, Rye, and Portsmouth Mails will not be delivered until after two o'clock, in the hope of other coaches coming up; but should any of the mails due to-day arrive after that hour, they will not be delivered until to-morrow.

The following is a correct list of the Mails now due:—Dublin, 2; Waterford, 6; Bristol, 2; Bath, 2; Birmingham, 2; Cambridge, 2; Exeter, 2; Leeds, 1; Edinburgh, 2; Glasgow, 1; Liverpool, 2; Manchester, 2; Norwich, Newmarket, 2; Norwich, Ipswich, 1; Dover, 1; Poole, 1; Shrewsbury, 2; Taunton, 2; Worcester, 2; Gloucester 2.

In this capital, the great accumulation of snow already heaped on the ground, and condensed by three or four weeks of continued frost, was on Wednesday increased by a fresh fall, to a height hardly known in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The cold has been intensely severe, the snow during the last fall being accompanied with a sharp wind, and a little moisture. In many places where the houses are old, it became necessary to relieve the roofs by throwing off the load collected upon them; and by these means the carriage-ways in the middle of the streets are made of a depth hardly possible for pedestrians, while carriages with difficulty plough their way through the mass. The water-pipes being generally frozen, it has become necessary for several days to afford supplies by opening the plugs in the streets, and the streams thus constantly flowing, add to the general mass of ice. An enormous increase has taken place in the price of coals, in consequence of the River navigation and other means of conveyance being so greatly impeded.

The continuation of the frost and snow has induced many Coach Proprietors, particularly in the Northern

and Western roads, not to continue running their coaches until a change of weather shall take place. In many places where the road lies low, the snow has drifted higher than the coaches, which was the case yesterday morning as near town as Finchley Common. The snow had drifted into the road in the course of Wednesday night, a depth of sixteen feet, and it was impassable at first even to oxen. On Bagshot-heath there is a complete stoppage, and many accidents have occurred by vehicles getting off the road. About Esher and Cobham again the road is completely choked up, and if there should happen more falling weather, conveyance must cease.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 17.

We have now had three weeks of the most rigorous frost which has been remembered in this country for a great number of years. On Friday Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 15 degrees (17 below the freezing point), at the Athenæum in the country it was no doubt much lower. Such a quantity of ice has been accumulated in the Mersey, that boats could not pass over. Almost every kind of labour performed without doors is nearly at a stand.

It is with great difficulty the short stages make their way into town. Their progress is slower than even the ordinary pace of the heaviest waggon. They are preceded by men to clear the way, and others at the horses' heads who lead them.

Bristol, JAN. 18.

The frost continues in this city and neighbourhood with unusual severity. Our Floating Harbour now exhibits quite a novel scene from Cumberland Basin in the Feder, at the bottom of Avon-street, it is one continued sheet of ice; and for the first time in the memory of man, the water made its appearance under Bristol Bridge. The river Severn also is frozen over at various points, so as to bear the weight of passengers.

The weather has been more severe in this country for the last week, than has been remembered for twenty years. Heavy falls of snow, succeeded by hard frosts have rendered all travelling by coach impracticable, and even on horseback highly dangerous. The mail coach, which started from this town for Exeter on Tuesday morning, was overturned after having proceeded a few miles, but happily no material injury was sustained, by either passengers, driver, or guard. With much difficulty the coach was enabled, with the assistance of an additional pair of horses, to reach the first stage, after which all endeavours to go further were found perfectly useless. The letters were, however, sent to Bodmin by the guard on horseback. The Falmouth and Plymouth coach has also been prevented from travelling by the snow, and the passengers have been obliged to remain at St. Austell. We have no doubt that, farther to the eastward, the roads are in a still worse condition, as our late Plymouth letters mention that the snow was then nearly four feet high in several of the streets in that town and that all coaches for Exeter, &c. are unable to travel.

GLoucester, JAN. 17.

The severity of the frost, for the last fortnight, has not been exceeded by any that has preceded it for many years. The river Severn is frozen over, and the ice is in many places sufficiently strong to sustain persons on its surface: indeed, several people go to Tewkesbury market on Wednesday last, rode across the ice on horse back, at the Lodge, near that place.

On Monday the cold was so intense, that the thermometer, exposed in a north-eastern aspect stood at 13 degrees, which is 9 below the freezing point. On the eastern coast it stood as low as 9 and 10; a degree of cold unusual in this country.

WHITENAVEN, JAN. 18.

The frost which, as we observed in our last, seemed likely to continue, has increased in severity, and is at this time more intense than ever. All the ponds, streams, &c. in this neighbourhood, are frozen; and there is scarcely a pump in this town that is not dry. The observations, as to the thermometer, are various; but all agree in ascertaining these instruments to be considerably lower than they have been for many years past.

The snow, which was also mentioned to have fallen in great quantities on the night of Sunday the 9th inst., has been increased in a very considerable degree, by repeated heavy showers, and the whole rendered particularly severe by the high winds which prevailed during the earlier part of the storm, drifting the snow in many situations in such a manner, as to make travelling very tedious as well as dangerous; and in some places entirely blocking up the roads.

The effect has been to render the arrival of the posts and carriers very uncertain. The former have for a week past been several hours later than the usual time. Our market, on Wednesday, was very thinly attended, it having been found (in many parts) impossible to travel until the snow was cut.

We understand the snow laid the deepest between Wigan and Cockermouth. A few miles to the south of this town there was little in comparison; but a great deal fell on Sunday last: and we hear that towards the evening it was nearly three feet deep on the road between Whitehaven and Egremont.

DUBLIN, JAN. 14.

It is supposed that the present fall of snow has been as heavy as any ever known in Ireland. But as to the quantity there seems to be no doubt of its being greater than ever before experienced in the same space of time. In this respect we can answer that it is unparalleled for half a century, upon the authority of a very intelligent Gentleman in this city, who has kept a regular account of the weather for the last 50 years. The snow preceding Monday was so slight, as hardly to occasion even a remark, and yet, in the course of the day and night, it had descended so inconceivably thick and rapid, as to block up all the roads in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of the mail-coaches being able to proceed. One indeed, and only one (from Galloway) arrived the next morning. None have ventured to leave Dublin, and it was even found impracticable to send the mails on horseback. Thus all intercourse with the interior has been cut off, and it was not until yesterday, when an intense frost suddenly commenced, that the communication was opened. About two o'clock the inhabitants of this city witnessed the gratifying sight of several mail bags arriving from the country on horseback.

The depth of snow in the streets of Dublin almost exceeds credulity. In many of the narrow streets, after the footways had been in some measure cleared, it was more than six feet. It was nearly impossible for any carriage to force a passage, and few ventured the hazardous attempt. Many accidents, both distressing and fatal, occurred. The distress in that abode of poverty, the *Dilthy*, is excessive. In many streets and lanes the wretched inhabitants were literally blocked up in their houses, and in the attempt to go abroad experienced every kind of misery that it is possible to

imagine. It is painful to state, that the number of deaths there have, within the last few days, been greater than at any other period, unless at the time of the plague. We are informed that eight funerals occurred last Sunday. The coffin-makers in Cook-street can with difficulty complete their numerous orders; we are pained to state, that not a few poor people have been lying dead in their rooms several days, from the impossibility of procuring assistance to convey them to the hospital fields, and the great difficulty and danger of attempting to open the ground, which is very uneven, and where the snow in some parts, is perhaps twenty feet deep.

TWO GHOSTS.—A singular story is in circulation, of which we state the particulars precisely as they reached us. Some weeks ago, a piece of Lord G—, a young lady, about twelve or thirteen years of age, rushed out of her chamber in great alarm, exclaiming that she had seen the ghost of a female servant who had lately quitted the family, but who was also still living in London. In spite of all the expostulations & arguments used to remove this mental delusion, she persisted in declaring that she invariably saw the same phantom on entering the same chamber, & the terror of its appearance had such an effect upon her nervous system, that it was feared her faculties would become disordered, & it was deemed expedient to consult Sir F—M—. After several ineffectual attempts to dispel the phantasm by which she was afflicted, he recommended that the servant whose figure was thus presented to her, should be procured, and placed in the room, in the exact attitude described by the young lady, that by this means she might be convinced of her existence, and be satisfied that the fancied vision was only the coinage of her own brain. This was accordingly done, and the young lady was conducted to the chamber, which she had no sooner entered than she uttered a piercing shriek, clasped her hands, and exclaimed, "Two ghosts! two ghosts!" fell on the floor in a convulsion fit, which, in a few hours, terminated her existence. —*Staffordshire Mercury.*

The following anecdote does honour to the sentiment and feeling of the Russian army, and its commanders:—Whilst on their march between Rastadt and Baden, they approached the place where the great TURKUS was killed. The no less illustrious MORAU had, in one of his campaigns, marked the spot by a simple monument. In front of this monument the Russian Imperial Guards mounted a guard of honour during the whole of the twenty-four hours that the troops were passing. The march past the monument was conducted with drums beating and bands playing. This anecdote may be relied on; and would, of itself, be a reutation of the odious epithet of barbarians, with which that real barbarian, BUONAPARTE, has dared to designate his conquerors of the North.

PARLIAMENTARY CRITICISM.

MR. TIERNEY.

There are two vices, hypocrisy and apostasy, against which, more than against any others, the indignation of mankind appears to be universal and unequalled. Crimes even of the most atrocious character are scarcely more abhorred for their mischief than they are pitied as the lamentable incidents to human frailty; but let a hypocrite or an apostate be exhibited, and our nature sickens at the view; the heart acknowledges no kindred with such a being, and refuses all sympathy even to its misfortunes, which it considers as exotic additions, and not the natural produce of the human soul. This indignant feeling is not so much the consequence of education, as an instinct born with us as a pledge of the necessity of mutual confidence and good faith, without which not only would the foundations of civil society be subverted, but each individual man must thus his fellow, and the human race become less gregarious than tigers or hyenas. The intuition which can penetrate into the recesses of the heart, the foresight which through the self-seeking excellence of the character of today can discriminate all the errors and the crimes of the future—these powers are denied to us as too mighty for our uses; but they are amply compensated by the wisdom of an unconscious impulse, which adds with a precision that no worldly experience could confer, and with an utility proportionate to its great origin. At the same time there is great danger lest this adjunct of our nature, this faithful touchstone of conduct, may be assumed and arrogated by those who are influenced by far different feelings: by men who, while they pretend to detect an interested inconsistency, in fact only envy the good fortune of those whose change has been accompanied with advantages, or by others who hate the magnanimity which they dare not imitate, which could emancipate itself from prejudices or errors once perhaps too openly and strenuously avowed. Let not this sentiment be considered as an apology for the real apostate, for him who, for the paltry motives of wealth or preferment, abandons the firm convictions of his understanding, still less for that meaner sort of renegades, who would denounce and persecute all those who honestly cling to the cause which themselves have deserted. But it may serve to palliate or excuse the aberrations of those who, in the ardour of youth, have thrown that the energy of their feelings was not equalled by the extent of their knowledge, or the comprehensiveness of their intellect; who, in their impatience to establish a darling theory, have with an unhesitating, imprudent bravery, overlooked all obstacles of time and place and circumstance. Indeed there can hardly be a more real object of compassion than the young man who, warmed by the contemplation of Utopian excellence, and of generous examples, but with skill too little experienced for an appropriate application of them, or with an understanding too limited to view a subject in all its branches, yet impetuously begins his career by a fearless avowal of general propositions of unsoundable perfection. Old courtiers laugh to see the younger caught in a net, where to stay and to escape will be almost equally fatal to the character: better-natured men view with pain the aspiring intercity of the unwise Phaeton, which will precipitate him into difficulties insurmountable

by common skill. What is the progress! The ardent theorist, as his knowledge and views become enlarged, would willingly qualify his too general declamations. To persist in error contrary to conviction, he feels to be unworthy of a gentleman; to confess his mistakes he knows will be misconstrued, and himself branded with contempt. If he is a weak man, terrified equally by his own self-condemnation and the hiss of the public, he fluctuates for ever in a miserable state of indecision: it is his mind, be it a fairer cast, he at once makes the bold avowal of recantation, which afterwards renders his motives for ever dubious, and detaches all confidence from all his actions.

Reflections like these will naturally be suggested by the contemplation of several of our parliamentary characters: many of them of necessity arose from even a cursory view of the public life of Mr. Tierney. This Gentleman, when he considers his present unpopularity in the nation, and his utter want of weight in the House of commons, must look back with some astonishment or regret on those days of juvenile ardour when, either from intemperate zeal or from the sordid desire of inveigling a foolish faction, he uttered those glowing denunciations against existing systems, which stole the hearts of the Borough Electors. The man for whose presence no one cares, and whose sentiments scarcely ever elicit one smile of regard, must hold it to be the very baseness, dream a shadow, when he recollects scenes of former time, pass before his mind,—when his imagination pictures to him those flattery-burgesses, Messrs. Alcock and Favel, almost dancing with rapture at his oracular sentences,—when even a glance at his person was sufficient to convert that most reputable, but dirty district of Southwark into a theatre for gaiety and festivity,—when even the infants of the enthusiastic electors, who were baptized by his name, to pledge them to the future admiration and imitation of so great a patriot. Was Mr. Tierney then sincere in his popular professions; or at the time when he presided with so much éclat over that sacred band "the Real Friends," in a paltry club-room (Mr. Tierney will understand the allusion), when the active citizen worshipped no idol except that rather Nebuchadnezzar image, the majesty of the people, did he even then adhere to the opinions of his aristocratic friends the self-named Whigs—did he even then feel that love of place which made him so easy a prey to Mr. Addington? These are questions which none but Mr. Tierney can answer. I certainly shall not erect myself into a judge of hidden motives and impalpable causes. There are not sufficient data for the solution; and Mr. Tierney, great arithmetician as he is, knows that even in the doctrine of chances, some sure and definite quantities must be given to find merely possible results. I can discover no such certain starting grounds for this investigation: neither in the nature of man nor in the character of Mr. Tierney. I will not believe that it is easy and obvious for any individual man to assume and personate whatever figure he pleases: still less will I believe that a Gentleman of such education and such steady sagacity as all must feel the late Southwark representative to be, could miscalculate or misapprehend so grossly as to think that a solid superstructure could stand on the flimsy basis of insincerity. The matter must however remain undecided to the world, unless the only person who can elucidate the mystery will condescend to instruct our ignorance by a confidential treatise which as it shall turn out, may serve either for a comment or an antidote to the politics of Machiavel. As to myself, taking it for granted that Mr. Tierney's professions were honest—believing that he was actuated by the sincerest principles when he opposed Mr. Pitt with such vehemence, and defied him "to the utterance," even at the hazard of his life (for though many have laid down their lives from mistaken zeal, yet few if any have done so merely to give effect to a joke)—believing also that his former ardour of Reform was, though he was not quite a boy or a novice, yet a relic of the fiery heedlessness of youth, and that his subsequent conversion was the consequence of impartial conviction;—with all these items of belief in my mind I must say, that Mr. Tierney has been very ill used by the misjudging Public. They have hastily taken a rational alteration for an interested tergiversation, and suppose that only of the ablest and cleverest headed men of the age could not see what every child sees, that consistency is the best policy. This unjust dislike, these unfounded suspicions of the people have been of serious injury, to Mr. T. & I think to the community. From this cause it comes, that the most disposable & useful talents for business, the utmost thoroughness of discernment, the most perspicuous views of trade and finance, the most powerful because the most intelligible logic, and above all the most penetrating sarcasm and the most invulnerable self-possession,—qualifications which might raise him to the highest eminence in a popular assembly,—are nevertheless entirely lost of their use and effect. Such is the result of that unfavourable opinion which is attached to the man who has abandoned his old professions. He who could even make the firm seat of Mr. Pitt to totter, and might frequently almost without an effort have moved the present Ministry from their stools, must now be content to get a majority on a matter of form, and think it gain to beat such a statesman as Mr. Canning on a technical objection. But though Mr. Tierney unfortunately has but little weight in the house, yet from his abilities he is always heard with pleasure: and there are many men who are treated with more external respect by a Minister. This is but palliative for Mr. Tierney has a power of ridicule, and a caustic severity of satire, which can corrode the very heart's core, which therefore those who love safe things are not eager to provoke. One thing there is, which, independently of all the above-mentioned causes, greatly diminishes the confidence of Mr. Tierney's auditors: in his most serious and earnest speeches as to argument, there is an air of conversational carelessness and levity in the manner, which seems to hint that the speaker is almost indifferent as to success, and that he would be the first to laugh at those who should be persuaded by his ratiocination. This I have no hesitation in saying, would be a most illiberal inference: the defect in question evidently arises from that coolness of temperament, which reasons rather than feels, and which seems to attain its end by any surprise on the heart, when it can fairly and dispassionately convince and conquer the understanding.

In a popular assembly, however, where for one man who thinks there are ten who feel, such a manner cannot fail to be detrimental, or at least useless, to him who adopts it. Upon the whole, Mr. Tierney may be quoted as one of the most unfortunate instances of popular injustice. I will not annoy him by falling to him what he might have been, if he had been less precipitate and unserved in former times; but shall merely lament, in the name of the public, that youthful errors, or popular mistake, have deprived the best of the effective services of a man who might have been the most useful (I can scarcely except Mr. Whitbread) of all the parliamentary characters of the day.

CANTON.

* Some years afterwards, when Mr. Tierney became odious to his old friends, they took an odd method of showing their contempt, by calling their dogs by his name.